

Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana

A Division of the



Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Monroe

LCC: Monroe County CARES, Inc.

Date: July 2006



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Plan Summary

Mission Statement: The mission of Monroe County CARES, Inc. shall be to coordinate, support, and promote effective local efforts to prevent and reduce harmful involvement with alcohol and other drugs among members in this community.

History: The grass-roots citizen group, Monroe County CARES, Inc., serves as the Local Coordinating Council. Monroe County CARES was formed in 1983 by a group of local citizens concerned about alcohol and other drug abuse problems affecting the youth in Monroe County. Local citizens, business leaders and parents worked together to bring a motivational speaker, David Toma, to Bloomington to educate the community about the effects and dangers of drug abuse and to break down community denial regarding substance abuse issues. The group, named the Toma Task Force, worked to raise the money to bring Mr. Toma to Bloomington and to establish follow-up within the community. David Toma's visit to Bloomington proved to be a catalyst for organizing this community to address the substance abuse problems of our youth. The Toma Task Force grew in scope and became Monroe County CARES. Over the years, CARES has continued to coordinate local efforts to combat the problems associated with alcohol and other drug abuse.

CARES board members represent many areas including local government, the court system, law enforcement, business, schools, parents, youth, seniors, social services, religion, media, education, treatment and the recovering community. There are three major standing committees, treatment, prevention, and justice. These committees, along with the CARES Board of Directors, coordinate, support and promote local efforts to prevent and reduce harmful involvement with alcohol and other drugs among members of this community. In Monroe County, the Board of Commissioners passed a local ordinance appointing Monroe County CARES, Inc. with the task of collecting information on the potential uses for the Drug-Free Communities fund and to formulate a comprehensive plan for the allocation of these funds.

Monroe County is located in South Central Indiana, approximately sixty miles south of the state capital, Indianapolis, and has a population of 108,978 (2000 Census). Bloomington is the county seat and only incorporated city within Monroe County, and has a population of 69,987 (2000 Census). Bloomington is the home of Indiana University Bloomington, a large, residential campus, state university with an enrollment of approximately 38,903 students on the Bloomington campus for the 2003 fall semester. For census purposes, the boundaries of Monroe County are exactly the same as those of the Bloomington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Ellettsville, an incorporated town with a population of 5,121, and Stinesville, with a population of 192, are the only other municipalities within Monroe County, and are located approximately 8 miles northeast of Bloomington in Richland and Bean Blossom Townships. The Ellettsville/Richland Bean Blossom area of the county is geographically and culturally separate from the rest of the county, and is served by its own school corporation (local education agency), the Richland Bean Blossom Community School Corporation. The rest of the county is served by the Monroe County Community School Corporation.

Much of the northeast quadrant of the county (Benton Township) is occupied by the Morgan Monroe State Forest; much of the southeast quadrant of the county (Polk, Salt Creek, and part of Clear Creek Townships) is occupied by the Hoosier National Forest, Lake Monroe (Indiana's largest man made lake) and six State Recreation Areas.

Indiana University is the county's largest employer (approximately 11,000 full time and 9,000 part time employees. Other major employers include: Bloomington Hospital (a regional teaching hospital); General Electric Corporation (refrigerator factory), Otis Elevator ; ABB Power T&D Company, Inc. (electrical utility equipment factory); Cook Group, Inc. (medical/surgical devices manufacturing); various limestone quarrying and finishing mills; and the Monroe County Community School Corporation.

According to the 2000 Census, the ethnic makeup of Monroe County is predominantly white (109,510), with a small African American or other black (including African, Caribbean, and Australasian) population (3,615), American Indian (317), Asian (4,067), Hispanic (2,235) and "Other" (1,087) populations.

Monroe County is governed by three County Commissioners and a County Council. The City of Bloomington is governed by a Mayor and City Council, while the incorporated town of Ellettsville and Stinesville are governed by a Town Board. Bloomington, Ellettsville and Stinesville are both within the confines and part of Monroe County. Within the city limits, city and county governments have concurrent jurisdiction. The county is divided into eleven townships, which regulate education, tax assessments, emergency poor relief, and rural fire protection within their boundaries.

Summary of the Comprehensive Community Plan: Monroe County CARES organizes community committee meetings each year to educate the members of the community about the comprehensive planning process, how they can become involved, and to gather input for community needs assessment.

The individual committees met in September and October to identify the significant problems in the areas of Justice, Prevention and Treatment. Grant proposals were submitted in April to the Monroe County CARES Board of Directors. The proposals were assessed based on the quality of the proposal, past performance (if program is currently funded) and how well they fit with the problem statement as defined in the comprehensive planning process. The Board of Directors then made funding recommendations and submitted them to the County Commissioners for approval. CARES makes appropriation recommendations for specific programs and projects to the County Council and Commissioners for use of monies from this fund. After approval is granted, the Commissioners award recipients their grants to be used for approved purposes. The amount of LCC funds for the 2004 grant cycle was \$104,091 all of which was appropriated to 21 programs.

Membership List

County LCC Name: Monroe County CARES, Inc.

Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
Susan Allen	Monroe County Probation	W	F	Justice
Jennifer Coleman	ABC Coalition Youth Network	W	F	Youth Serving
Tom Cox	Amethyst House	W	M	Treatment Community
Helen Enari	First Christian Church	W	F	Religious Community
Cindy Houston	Center for Behavioral Health	W	F	At Large C
Liz Kirkland	Middle Way House	W	F	Social Services
Shirley Lindsey-Sears	Bloomington Hospital	W	F	Health Community
Mary Lowery	Monroe County Health Dept	W	F	County Government
Jonathan Mills	Indiana University	W	F	At Large B
Dee Owens	Director Alcohol Drug Information Center	W	F	Indiana University
Craig Munroe	Indiana University Police Department	W	M	Law Enforcement
Patricia Pizzo	Volunteer	W	M	Senior
Ange Raake	Monroe County Bank	W	F	Business
Karen Serfling	Family Resource Centers of Monroe County, CAPE	W	F	At Large A
Asheley Skooglund	Student	W	F	Recovery
Jennifer Staab	MCCSC	W	F	School
Caren Stoll	City of Bloomington Parks and Recreation	W	F	Parent
Meagan Williams	Student	W	F	Student
Brad Wilhelm	Rhinos	W	F	At large D
Nancy Woolery		W	F	City Government

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Problem Identification

Problem Statement #1: (Treatment PS #1) : There is a lack of information disbursement regarding addictions, existing treatment services and resources.

Supportive Data:

- A. Inaccurate stereotypes about substance abuse are prevalent, and providers see a need for public education on this subject. (SPAN p.43)
- B. More effective substance abuse education is needed in schools and workplaces to reduce addictions in the community. (SPAN p. 43)
- C. An informal survey found that community members are unclear about treatment options in Monroe County. There is misinformation regarding people with addictions issues.
- D. Among those who perceived an unmet need for treatment, two of the most common reasons reported for not receiving treatment were thinking the cost of treatment would be too high and the stigma associated with receiving treatment. Another reason reported was not knowing where to receive treatment
(<http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/2k3/SAnoTX/SAnoTX.htm>)

Supportive Data: Year 1 Update:

- A. SPAN has not done a follow up report.
- B. SPAN has not done a follow up report.
- C. According to a meeting held in September 2005, this is still accurate.
- D. On line research provided no newer data then 2003, which is the date for the study above.
- E. The Center For Behavioral Health (CBH) treated 707 individuals with a primary diagnosis of Substance Abuse in 2004. CBH treated 679 individuals for Substance Abuse (primary diagnosis) in 2005.
- F. 2274 individuals diagnosed with a primary, secondary or tertiary Substance Abuse in 2004 by CBH.
- G. 2202 individuals diagnosed with a primary, secondary or tertiary Substance Abuse in 2005 by CBH.
- H. 742 adults attended tobacco cessation program in 2005, while 212 high school age youth participated in TAP/TEG cessation/prevention programming.

Year 2 Update:

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Final Update:

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Objectives:

- A. Develop public forums and media strategies (articles in newspaper, radio, internet and TV coverage) about the effectiveness of treatment, options for addictions and treatment and the consequences of lack of treatment.
- B. Network with other groups in Monroe County to facilitate the release of information of substance abuse treatment resources and referral process.
- C. Provide information/ education on special populations regarding substance abuse and abuse.
- D. Sift through perceived barriers to treatment; e.g., transportation, money/insurance, availability.
- E. Identify treatment needs regarding special populations by surveying community agencies.

Objectives: Year 1 Update:

- A. Develop public forums and media strategies (articles in newspaper, radio, internet and TV coverage) about the effectiveness of treatment, options for addictions and treatment and the consequences of lack of treatment.
 - 1. Southern Indiana Health Organization had a community health fair attended by The Center for Behavioral Health (CBH) and Amethyst House (AH).
 - 2. IUADIC sponsored billboards around little 500 weekend.
 - 3. National Alcohol Screening day sponsored by CBH took place in April
 - 4. SMART sponsored events where people can drop of old and unused prescriptions so they can be properly disposed of.
 - 5. CBH sponsored an event called Community Connections.
 - 6. AH and CBH spoke in local schools and at IU regarding ATOD issues
 - 7. CBH completed interviews for a local television station on ATOD issues
 - 8. CARES joined Indiana Addictions Issues Coalition (IAIC) in efforts to increase networking efforts
 - 9. A number of agencies released articles, letters to the editor, and radio spots regarding treatment issues, including the Center for Behavioral Health (CBH), Amethyst House (AH), and individuals on the CARES Board. The focus of many of these media spots was to offer an educational perspective of treatment.
 - 10. The CARES Board sponsored a Cultural Transitions Forum that focused on the the Latino, African American and Asian populations.
 - 11. AH sponsored a legislative breakfast.
 - 12. CBH gave a presentation on how the cost of untreated addiction affects businesses at the Monroe County Library.
 - 13. Lectures were given in the community as to the connection between the elderly and substance abuse.
 - 14. Monroe County Corrections sponsored a Victim Impact Panel that was funded by the CARES board
 - 15. MCCSC puts out a newsletter called "Parents make a difference" to students that features articles on ATOD issues.

16. The city of Bloomington sponsored a Celebration of Families that distributed materials about various ATOD programs in the community
17. AH had a fundraiser to increase awareness regarding substance abuse
18. Women's Ministries has programming in the jail offering support and informational services
- B. Network with other groups in Monroe County to facilitate the release of information of substance abuse treatment resources and referral process.
 1. The local Indiana Addictions Issues Coalition chapter (IAIC) and AH have collaborated via forums and presentations at various agencies, including The Rise, Business Expo, and the city Health Fair.
 2. There were various speaking engagements and booths set up at various fairs and events.
- C. Provide information/ education on special populations regarding substance abuse and abuse.
 1. SMART gave numerous lectures throughout the community as it related to the senior population.
 2. The county has several agencies that have programs in the county jail focusing on ATOD issues for families, women, and individuals.
 3. The CARES Board sponsored a Cultural Transitions Workshop that focused on the Latino population.
 4. AH offers Spanish speaking counseling to the public.
 5. AH has a gambling treatment program.
 6. The Community and Family Resource Department has a translator available for education classes and as a general community resource.
 7. The Tobacco Coalition has a tobacco cessation class for the senior population.
 8. The County Health Dept has an outreach program to the low-income population offering cessation and education classes.
 9. CBH provided training for the Indiana University Law School for child advocacy and how it relates to substance abuse.
 10. IAIC sponsored a radio show that hosted various agencies who presented ATOD issues.
- D. Sift through perceived barriers to treatment; e/g/, transportation, money/insurance, availability,
 1. CBH gave a presentation on the cost of untreated addictions on businesses at the Monroe County Library.
 2. The CARES Board sponsored a Cultural Transitions Workshop that focused on the Latino population.
 3. This has also been done on a case-by-case basis, but need to be focused on more.
- E. Identify treatment needs regarding other special populations.
 1. No progress done.

Year 2 Update:

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Goals:

- Information regarding addictions, existing treatment services and resources will be significantly increased.

Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

- A. Public forums and media strategies were maintained at the previous year's level.
- B. Networking with treatment facilitators regarding the provision of information on services remained at the previous year's level.
- C. Information and education regarding substance abuse provided for special population groups remained at the previous year's level.

Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

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Problem Statement #2: (Treatment Problem #2): A significant proportion of individuals, particularly special population groups, lack adequate treatment services.

Supportive Data:

- A. There is a growing Spanish population in Monroe County according to local service providers, while at the same time the substance abuse problems of individuals from other cultures are not being addressed well. (SPAN p. 43)
- B. Many homeless individuals are also substance abusers. (SPAN p.43)
- C. There is not a substance abuse treatment program for seniors in Monroe County.
- D. The number of illicit drug users among older adults is likely to increase in the coming years due to the aging of the "baby boom" generation
<http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/2k1/olderadults/olderadults.htm>

- E. Estimates and forecasts drawn from recent sources (Epstein, 2002; Gfroerer, Penne, Pemberton, & Folsom, in press; Office of National Drug Control Policy, 2001; The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2001) suggest an escalation of the approximately 1.7 million current substance dependent and abusing adults over age 50 to 4.4 million by 2020.
- F. Care providers are often uneducated about addictions issue for the elderly according to Area Ten Agency on Aging, and the elderly often go over looked in regards to addictions issues.
- G. In 2002, an estimated 17 million persons with alcohol dependence or abuse did not receive specialty treatment for their alcohol problem. Among these untreated alcohol abusers, only 4.5 percent perceived an unmet need for treatment (<http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/2k3/SAnoTX/SAnoTX.htm>)
- H. In 2002, about 6 million persons with illicit drug dependence or abuse did not receive specialty treatment for their illicit drug problem. Among these untreated illicit drug abusers, only 6 percent perceived an unmet need for treatment (<http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/2k3/SAnoTX/SAnoTX.htm>)
- I. The percentage of eligible individuals for services through DMHA (Hoosier Assurance Plan) served in 2004 was 28.0%.
- J. Estimated prevalence of adults and children with chronic addiction issues at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level is 2933.

Supportive Data: Year 1 Update:

- 1. Many homeless individuals are also substance abusers. (SPAN p.43)
- 2. There is not a substance abuse treatment program for seniors in Monroe County.
- 3. The percentage of eligible individuals for services through DMHA (Hoosier Assurance Plan) served in 2005 was 35.7%
- 4. Population estimates by race or Hispanic origin (2005):
- 5. Asian – 0.2% Black – 4.5% White – 88.6% Hispanic or Latino – 2.1%–+
- 6. Estimated prevalence of adults and children with chronic addiction issues at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level is 2,923, Monroe County, 2005
- 7. The Center For Behavioral Health (CBH) treated 707 individuals with a primary diagnosis of Substance Abuse in 2004. CBH treated 679 individuals for Substance Abuse (primary diagnosis) in 2005.
- 8. 2274 individuals diagnosed with a primary, secondary or tertiary Substance Abuse in 2004 by CBH.
- 9. 2202 individuals diagnosed with a primary, secondary or tertiary Substance Abuse in 2005 by CBH.
- 10. Amethyst House (AH) provided ¾ Residential Treatment support for 9 individuals in 2004 and 14 in 2005.
- 11. AH provided Outpatient Program support for 110 individuals in 2004 and 120 individuals in 2005.
- 12. 742 adults attended tobacco cessation classes in 2005.
- 13. 212 high school age youth attended either TAP or TEG prevention/cessation programming in 2005.

Year 2 Update:

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Objectives:

- A. Support lobbying campaign to impact legislatures (state and national) for funding for treatment.
- B. Advocate for parity for substance abuse treatment coverage in health insurance industry, including coverage for low-cost, effective treatment alternatives.
- C. Support and expand upon existing levels of treatment services.
- D. Explore options to expand awareness/services for the over 50 population.
- E. Outreach and accommodation for other cultures

Objectives: Year 1 Update:

- A. Support lobbying campaign to impact legislatures (state and local) for funding for treatment.
 1. AH hosted a legislative breakfast, which educates and informs city, county, and state elected officials about the disease concept of addiction and the lack of treatment dollars existing.
 2. IAIC actively campaigned on a state and local level for issues such as forensic diversion, parity, keg registration, treatment funding enhancement and for a user fee (alcohol tax).
 3. The Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana sponsored a Legislative Day.
 4. Indiana Tobacco Prevention and Cessation lobbied for tobacco dollars
- B. Advocate for parity for substance abuse treatment coverage in the health insurance industry, including coverage for low-cost, effective treatment alternatives.
 1. See above
- C. Support and expand upon existing levels of treatment services.
 1. CARES funded three agencies that provide treatment and housing services.
 2. Data was gathered from the final reports on the numbers of people served by these programs.
 3. AH outpatient services have doubled in the last year.
 4. CBH has expanded their treatment services for minorities.
 5. Tobacco cessation programs have expanded in the county.
 6. Outreach programming has expanded among youth, low- income populations and minorities.
 7. The number of clients seeking addiction services has increased in agencies over all.

8. Amethyst house expanded the Men's program (funded in part by CARES) in a newly rebuilt facility.
9. Amethyst house completed development of semi-independent living house (3/4 way house) for Amethyst house graduates to use to ease back into independent living situations.
10. Amethyst house is exploring the possibility of adding permanent sober living apartments to their list of service programs.

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Goals:

- Will see an increase in services provided for individuals seeking treatment services.

Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

- There was an increase of 7.7% of individuals at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level served by DMHA in 2005.
- 64% of eligible individuals for treatment services having incomes at or below the 200% poverty level were not provided support from DMHA.

Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

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Problem Statement #3: (Justice PS #1) Impaired Driving: Monroe County continues to have a significant number of impaired driving related deaths.

Supportive Data:

- A. Recent National Highway Traffic Safety Administration statistics show 834 people died in alcohol-related crashes in the State of Indiana in 2003.
- B. 27% of the fatal crashes involved a driver with a BAC of equal or greater to .01%.
- E. The Bloomington Police Department reported 67 of 331 impaired driving arrests involved an accident (personal injury or property damage) in 2003.
- F. 54% of all the alcohol related arrests made by the Monroe County Sheriff's Department in 2003 were for impaired driving.
- G. Indiana University Police made 127 arrests for impaired driving, an increase of 40% from 2002.
- H. In 2003, the Monroe County Prosecutor filed formal charges for 726 offenses of impaired driving.
- I. 72 % of all alcohol related offenses referred to the Monroe County Probation Department were for impaired driving.
- J. 36% of all adults placed on probation in Monroe County were convicted of impaired driving (626 offenders).
- K. 15% of those on probation for impaired driving were involved in a crash (87 people).
- L. 29% of impaired drivers placed on probation in Monroe County in 2003 were repeat drunk driving offenders.

Supportive Data: Year 1 Update:

- A. Recent National Highway Traffic Safety Administration statistics show 299 people died in alcohol-related crashes in the State of Indiana in 2004.
- B. 27% of the fatal crashes involved a driver with a BAC of equal or greater to .01%.
- D. According to the Monroe County Coroner's Office, there were 6 (2 positive for THC, 3 with a BAC equal or greater than .20% and 1 involved the use of cocaine) motor vehicle fatalities in Monroe County in 2004 involving drugs and alcohol. The decedents in these cases were pedestrians, passengers or drivers.
- E. The Bloomington Police Department reported 67 alcohol related accidents (personal injury and property damage) in 2004.
- F. 59% of all the alcohol related arrests made by the Monroe County Sheriff's Department in 2004 were for impaired driving.
- G. Indiana University Police made 202 arrests for impaired driving, an increase of 59% from 2003.
- H. In 2004, the Monroe County Prosecutor filed formal charges for 1,664 offenses of impaired driving.
- I. 71 % of all alcohol related offenses referred to the Monroe County Probation Department were for impaired driving.

- J. 37% of all adults placed on probation in Monroe County were convicted of impaired driving (637 offenders).
- K. 17% of those on probation for impaired driving were involved in a crash (103 people).
- L. 29% of impaired drivers placed on probation in Monroe County in 2004 were repeat drunk driving offenders.

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Objectives:

- A. Support awareness/restorative justice programs related to impaired driving.
- B. Increase funding for criminal justice agencies to purchase equipment that could aid in the apprehension, arrest, and conviction of impaired drivers.
- C. Support increased prosecutorial and judicial sanctions including mandatory intervention programs for impaired drivers.
- D. Support the implementation of Specialty Courts to address impaired driving issues.
- E. Support efforts designed to address repeat offender
- F. Support Officer training to detect, record, and document impaired driving incidents.

Objectives: Year 1 Update:

- A. Support awareness/restorative justice programs related to impaired driving.
 - 1. The Monroe County Probation Department supported four Victim Impact Panels during 2005.
 - 1. 772 impaired driving offenders from the Monroe County Circuit Court attended the presentation.
 - 2. In 2005, Bloomington South High School's Video Production class made a video to the tune of John Lennon's Imagine that brought focus to the number of local teens who have been killed from drunk driving crashes in Monroe and surrounding counties in recent years. The video uses an image of a class of 14 students between shots panning the actual headlines from the local newspaper of another crash and then back to the class with another student fading out of site. This repeats itself over and over until one student remains. It was developed for the purpose of

- awareness for Prom. It is a powerful statement to students about the real impact of impaired driving.
 3. Indiana State Excise Police have conducted server training to all those who hold a liquor/servers license and working in a drinking establishment.
 4. Indiana University Police conduct alcohol awareness classes with dormitory staff /residents as well as fraternities and sororities. Emphasis is on personal safety. Fatal vision goggles are used to demonstrate impairment for drivers and pedestrians.
 5. Recommendation is to continue the above community awareness programs and include other high schools in the presentation. Furthermore, it is recommended that efforts be made to notify the State Excise Police of the names of those convicted for drunk driving so action can be taken against an active liquor/servers license while the permittee is under court supervision.
- B. Increase funding for criminal justice agencies to purchase equipment that could aid in the apprehension, arrest, and conviction of impaired drivers.
1. Monroe County CARES provided support through LCC grants of Drug Free Indiana funds to local law enforcement for video cameras, radar detectors, and portable breath tests equipment to aid their efforts.
 1. Local law enforcement agencies have participated in the Indiana Criminal Justice impaired and dangerous driving campaigns such as DUI patrols and Operation Pullover.
- C. Support increased prosecutorial and judicial sanctions including mandatory intervention programs for impaired drivers.
1. Convicted impaired drivers are sentenced by the court to a period of community supervision which requires they submit to a substance abuse assessment and successfully complete a substance abuse counseling program as directed by the Probation Department. Recommendation is to reduce the use of Negotiated Plea Agreements in impaired driving cases and the practice of “setting aside” the refusal of a breathalyzer.
- D. Support the implementation of Specialty Courts to address impaired driving issues.
1. Monroe Circuit Court operates a Drug Treatment Court that accepts repeat drunk driving offenses. Participants of the program are subject to intensive supervision for a period of two years and required to complete substance abuse treatment and maintain 1 full year of sobriety.
- E. Support efforts designed to address repeat offenders.
1. Monroe Circuit Court operates a Drug Treatment Court that accepts repeat drunk driving offenses. Participants of the program are subject to intensive supervision for a period of two years and required to complete substance abuse treatment and maintain 1 full year of sobriety.
- F. Support Officer training to detect, record, and document impaired driving incidents.
1. Both Bloomington Police Department and Indiana University Police Department hosted police officer sobriety training. Bloomington Police Department has trained 9 officers and Indiana University Police Department has trained 1 officer as a Drug Recognition Expert.

Year 2 Update:

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Goals:

- The number of alcohol- related injuries and fatalities in Monroe County will decrease.
- The number of impaired driving incidents will decrease.

Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

- Driving impaired incidents involving injury or property damage decreased from 74 in 2003 to 67 in 2004.
- Formal prosecution charges for impaired driving **increased** from 726 in 2003 to 1,664 in 2004.
- Impaired drivers placed on probation on repeat charges remained the same between 2003 and 2004 (29%)
- 72% of all alcohol related arrests referred to the Monroe County Probation Department were for impaired driving in 2003. This number decreased by 1% in 2004 (71%).
- Indiana University Police increased arrests from impaired driving from 127 in 2003 to 202 in 2004, an increase of 59%.

Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

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Problem Statement #4: (Justice PS #2) Monroe County youth are involved in illegal substance use, especially the use of alcohol.

Supportive Data:

- According to the Indiana Prevention Resource Center, in 2003, more than 20% of Monroe County's high school students report binge drinking (28%) and smoking marijuana within the past month (24%).
- In 2003, the Monroe County Prosecutor filed 1175 cases (between ages 18-21) for the offense of illegal consumption.
- 18% of those placed on adult probation for substance abuse offenses were under the age of 21.
- Bloomington Police Department made 598 arrests for underage drinking in 2003.
- 30% of all alcohol related arrests made by the sheriff's department were for underage drinking in 2003.
- Indiana University Police cited/arrested 621 people under the age of 21 for consuming alcohol in 2003.
- Excise Police issued 458 citations/arrests for illegal consumption or possession in 2003.

Supportive Data: Year 1 Update:

- A. In 2004, the Monroe County Prosecutor filed 1,890 cases (between ages 18-21) for the offense of Illegal Consumption. The most prevalent substance offense committed by Juveniles placed on probation in 2004 was Illegal Consumption of Alcohol, 120 (59%) of the 205 referrals.
- C. 19% of those placed on adult probation in Monroe County in 2004, for substance related offenses were under the age of 21.
- D. Bloomington Police Department made 499 arrests for under age drinking in 2004.
- E. 22% of all alcohol related arrests made by the Monroe County Sheriff in 2004 were for under age drinking
- F. Indiana University Police arrested/cited 622 people under the age of 21 for the consumption of alcohol in 2004.
- G. Indiana State Excise Police issued 838 citations/arrests for the illegal consumption or possession of alcohol in 2004 for people under the age of 21.
- H. 212 high school age youth were referred to the TAP/TEG tobacco program in 2005.

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Objectives:

- A. Continue to provide Indiana University with the names of students charged with substance related offenses.
- B. Continue to encourage Indiana University to take action when students are charged with criminal offenses.
- C. Establish education programs with bars and retail stores with regard to underage purchases and consumption of illegal substances.
- D. Support efforts to address youth, under 21, access to alcohol including keg tracking, use of fake identification, and entering drinking establishments.
- E. Support victim impact and community awareness programs designed specifically for teens such as victim impact panels or a victim offender reconciliation program.
- F. Support law enforcement efforts in detecting parties with underage user through saturated patrols.
- G. Support legislative efforts to increase penalties for social host laws, keg tracking tampering, and the use of false identification in the purchase of alcohol, tobacco, and over-the-counter medications.
- H. Support increased prosecutorial efforts of illegal drug use by youthful offenders.

Objectives: Year 1 Update:

- A. Continue to provide Indiana University with the names of students charged with substance related offenses.
 - 1. The Indiana State Excise Police and Bloomington Police provide names of students cited or arrested for alcohol related offenses to Indiana University.
 - 2. The Monroe County Prosecutor's Office provides a list of names offenders cited or arrested during Little 500 week to Indiana University.
- B. Continue to encourage Indiana University to take action when students are charged with criminal offenses.
 - 1. Indiana University provides judicial review for IU students arrested or cited on or off campus for a substance related offense.
- C. Establish education programs with bars and retail stores with regard to underage purchases and consumption of illegal substances.
 - 1. The Indiana State Excise police provide server training to employees who maintain a valid liquor license. Furthermore, staff is trained in the detection of false identifications and sales to intoxicated persons.
- D. Support efforts to address youth, under 21, access to alcohol including keg tracking, use of fake identification, and entering drinking establishments.
 - 1. Recommendation: Support legislative efforts in making the removal of keg tracking stickers a Class A Misdemeanor. Support legislative efforts in increasing the penalties for possession of a false identification in the purchase alcohol, tobacco, and over-the-counter medication to a Class C Misdemeanor. Support legislative efforts in adopting "social host" laws in 2006.
- E. Support victim impact and community awareness programs designed specifically for teens such as victim impact panels or a victim offender reconciliation program.

1. Programming exists through the Community Justice and Mediation Center. However, referrals from the court system, the community, and schools have been minimal.
- F. Support law enforcement efforts in detecting parties with underage user through saturated patrols.
 1. Indiana University Police, Indiana State Excise Police and Bloomington Police utilize concentrated foot patrols in areas surrounding the sports complex during I.U. home football games. These patrols target underage drinking.
 2. Bloomington Police have implemented “Quiet Nights.” This program utilizes the Bloomington noise ordinance to detect parties and make contact with the hosts. This is a supplementary patrol on weekend nights.
- G. Support increased prosecutorial efforts of illegal drug use by youthful offenders.
 1. No action taken

Year 2 Update:

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Goals:

- The number of offenses charged by the Prosecutor for underage substance use will decrease by 2%.

Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

- MC Prosecutor filed 1,175 cases for illegal consumption in 2003. This number increased to 1,890 cases filed in 2004.
- 18% of adults placed on probation for substance abuse offenses were under the age of 21. There was an increase by 1% (19%) of adults placed on probation for substance related offences were under the age of 21 in 2004.
- BPD made 598 arrests for underage drinking in 2004. This number decreased to 499 in 2004.
- 22% of all alcohol related arrests by the MC Sheriff’s Department were for underage drinking in 2004. There was a decrease of 8% from 30% in 2003.
- Indiana University Police arrested/cited 622 people for underage drinking in 2004. IUP cited 621 in 2003.

Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

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Final Report:

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Problem Statement #5: (Justice PS #3) In spite of law enforcement and judicial intervention, offenders with substance abuse problems continue using and commit new crime.

Supportive Data:

- A. 53% of all adults and 25% of all juveniles placed on probation in Monroe County, Indiana in the year 2003, committed a substance related offense.
- B. Of the more than 9,000 drug screens administered by the Monroe County Probation Department in 2003 to monitor compliances, 1,435 showed positive for continued substance use.
- C. 26% of the positive drug tests were on offenders under the age of 18.
- C. According to data provided by the Monroe County Correctional Center for 2003, more than 80% of incarcerated offenders have substance abuse issues.
- D. The Substance Abuse Intervention Program is the Correctional Center's most utilized offender program.
- E. 68% of the current inmate population in the Monroe County Correctional Center has been incarcerated two or more times.

Supportive Data: Year 1 Update:

- A. 56% of all adults and 33% of all juveniles placed on probation in Monroe County, Indiana in the year 2004, committed a substance related offense.
- B. Of the more than 9,402 drug screens administered by the Monroe County Probation Department in 2004 to monitor compliances, 1,664 showed positive for continued substance use.
- C. 28% of the positive drug tests were on offenders under the age of 18.
- D. According to data provided by the Monroe County Correctional Center for 2004, more than 75-80% of incarcerated offenders have substance abuse issues.
- E. The Substance Abuse Intervention Program is the Correctional Center's most utilized offender program.
- F. 78% of the current inmate population in the Monroe County Correctional Center has been incarcerated two or more times.

Year 2 Update:

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Final Update:

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Objectives:

- A. Utilize the use of random drug testing to monitor substance use of those under court supervision.
- B. Continue to utilize electronic monitoring equipment and day reporting programs to monitor high-risk offenders on probation.
- C. Explore possible sentencing alternatives to decrease probation caseload sizes to increase levels of supervision.
- D. Support the coordination of substance abuse services in the Monroe County Corrections Center
- E. Support life skills training for offenders.
- F. Support a risk/needs screening for offenders to assess appropriate referral services in the community.
- G. Encourage a substance free jail environment with random drug searches

Objectives: Year 1 Update:

- A. Utilize the use of random drug testing to monitor substance use of those under court supervision.
 - 1. In 2005, the Monroe County Probation Department conducted more than 10,234 urine drug screens on offenders under probation supervision. 82% of all screens were negative for continued substance use
- B. Continue to utilize electronic monitoring equipment and day reporting programs to monitor high-risk offenders on probation.
 - 1. In 2005, 558 high-risk offenders were monitored through electronic equipment, home detention, day reporting, or a combination of the two programs.
- C. Explore possible sentencing alternatives to decrease probation caseload sizes to increase levels of supervision.
 - 1. The Monroe County Drug Treatment Court accepted 38 new participants into the program in 2005. These participants, all felony offenders were deferred from the Indiana Department of Correction, the Monroe County Correctional Center, and the Monroe County Probation Department.
- D. Support substance abuse services in the Monroe County Corrections Center
 - 1. The Monroe County Correctional Center is offering a Chemical Dependency Program and Life Effectiveness Training to both male and female inmates. The programs are designed to introduce the offender to addiction/relapse/ and recovery issues.
- E. Support life skills training for offenders.

1. The Monroe County Correctional Center offers Adult Basic Education courses and the GED exam for those offenders who have not graduated from high school. The Monroe County Correctional Center also provides groups on parenting for inmates.
- F. Support a risk/needs screening for offenders to assess appropriate referral services in the community
 - a. At the present time, the only service being provided to the offender as they are released from incarceration is a list of community resources. However, the Correctional Center is collaborating with WorkOne on developing an employment transition program for inmates.

Year 2 Update:

Final Update:

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Goals:

1. Recidivism rates for offenders with substance abuse issues will be reduced.

Benchmarks:

Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

- A. There was a 3% reduction in adults placed on probation for substance abuse related crimes between 2003 and 2004.
- B. There was an 8% increase in juveniles placed on probation for substance abuse related crimes between 2003 and 2004.
- C. Probation reports that there has been a 2% increase in positive drug tests for offenders under the age of 18.

Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

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Final Report:

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Problem Statement #6: (Prevention PS #1) Abuse of alcohol in our community continues at unacceptable levels.

Supportive Data:

- A. Monthly alcohol use continues to be above State averages for 9th –12th graders. (Monroe County 40% compared to State 38%). (IPRC 2003)
- B. Binge drinking continues to be above State averages for 9th – 12th graders. (Monroe County 26.5% compared to State 18%). (IPRC 2003)
- C. 25% of college students report academic consequences of their drinking, including missing class, falling behind, doing poorly on exams or papers and receiving lower grades (National Institute on Alcohol and Alcoholism 2002).
- D. Binge drinking rate for Indiana University students is 52% compared to the national average of 44% (IU CORE Survey 2002).
- E. Of people over 65, 83% take prescription medications and 50% also drink alcohol (IU CORE Survey 2002).
- F. 1,809 offenders were referred to Alcohol Education School (first time Pretrial Diversion). (Monroe County Probation Report 2002).
- G. Another 281 offenders were referred to substance abuse education programs in the community who did not go through pre-trial diversion. (Monroe County Probation Report 2002).
- H. 704 adult offenders placed on probation in 2002 for impaired driving, a 12% increase from 2001. (Monroe County Probation Report 2002).
- I. 91 arrests by IUPD for impaired driving in 2002.

Supportive Data: Year 1 Update:

- A. No 2004 IPRC Survey information available.
- B. Monroe County Prosecutor formal charges for impaired driving: 1,664 in 2004.
- B. 202 arrests by IUPD for impaired driving in 2004.
- C. 1,026 individuals placed on probation for substance abuse related offenses. Of these, 316 (31%) were referred to the substance abuse education program.
- D. 453 individuals on probation were referred to substance abuse treatment with an additional 205 referred to outpatient counseling and/or support groups within the community in 2004 (total – 658)
- E. 1,787 offenders referred to Alcohol Education School (AES) in 2004

Year 2 Update:

- F. 1,827 offenders were referred to Alcohol Education School (AES, first time Defendant Accountability Program, formerly known as PDP) (Monroe County Probation Report 2005).
- G. Another 282 offenders were referred by the Probation Department to

substance abuse education programs (Monroe County Probation Report 2005).

- A. 653 adult offenders placed on probation in 2005 for impaired driving, an increase of 3% from 2004 (Monroe County Probation Report 2005).
- B. BPD reported making 345 arrests for impaired driving in 2005.
- C. IUPD reported making 131 arrests for impaired driving in 2005, 202 arrests in 2004.
- D. 28% of impaired drivers placed on probation in 2004 were repeat drunk driving offenders.

Final Update:

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Objectives:

- A. Support of campaigns that enforce normative education (i.e. it is NOT the norm to binge drink).
- B. Support prevention and education initiatives that target high school age for underage drinking
- C. Support prevention and education initiatives that target college students for underage drinking
- D. Support prevention and education initiatives that target local young adults (working class, non-college) for underage drinking.
- E. Support prevention and education initiatives that target retirement population for drinking, particularly in combination with medication.
- F. Support drug court for adults and juveniles for alcohol related offenses.
- G. Support programs targeting vendors who sell to minors.

Objectives: Year 1 Update:

- A. Support of campaigns that enforce normative education (i.e. it is NOT the norm to binge drink).
 - 1. Life Skills is taught in all the public schools in our community for 6th, 7th and 8th graders. (Evidence Based Program)
 - 2. Big Brother's Big Sisters First Friends project (Evidence Based Program)
 - 3. Bloomington Housing Authority Prevention Education Program.
 - 4. Girls Inc. Friendly Persuasion (Evidence Based Program)
- B. Support prevention and education initiatives that target high school age for binge drinking
 - 1. Healthy alternative activities for teens by Youth In Action
 - 2. Middle Way Prevention Programming
 - 3. City Parks and Recreation Post Prom initiatives
 - 4. Indiana State Police Impaired Vision Goggles
 - 5. Rhino's Youth Center- Alcohol, Tobacco and other drug Free club for all ages.
- C. Support prevention and education initiatives that target college students for binge drinking
 - 1. Campus drug court

2. County drug court
 3. IU Peers Making Progress
 4. IU 21'st Birthday card reminders
 5. City Police Department "Silent Night" Campaign
 6. Indiana State Police Impaired Vision Goggles
 7. Implementation of new tailgating procedures
- D. Support prevention and education initiatives that target local young adults (working class, non-college) for binge drinking.
1. County drug court
 2. Middle Way Prevention Programming
- E. Support prevention and education initiatives that target retirement population for drinking, particularly in combination with medication.
1. SMART senior medication awareness program held a "clean out your medicine cabinet day" held in partnership with the area schools

Year 2 Update:

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Final Update:

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Goals:

- There will be a reduction in the number of individuals referred to probation for alcohol related issues.
- There will be a reduction in alcohol use by minors in Monroe County.

Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

- Formal charges for impaired driving increased from 704 in 2002 to 1,664 in 2004.
- IUPD arrest charges for impaired driving was 91 in 2002 and increased to 202 in 2004.
- Probation's Alcohol Education School (AES) increased, by 40 participants, between 2004 and 2005.

Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

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Final Report:

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Problem Statement #7: (Prevention PS #2) Use of tobacco creates a negative impact on the user and those around them.

Supportive Data:

- A. Tobacco use is an early indicator of future risky behavior.
- B. Monthly cigarette use for 7th-9th graders was 11.6%. Although below the State averages of 13%, we know that the early onset of tobacco use is a leading indicator of future alcohol and drug use. (IPRC 2003)
- C. Monthly use of smokeless tobacco is above state averages for 7th-9th graders in 2003 (Monroe County 4.8% compared to State 3%). (IPRC 2003).
- D. 27.4% of adults in the State of Indiana currently smoke. (ITPC)
- E. TRIP retail inspections indicated a 30.5% sales rate to minors in 2002 and a 22.7% sales rate in 2003.
- F. Monroe County smoking percentage rate in 2003 - 30.4%
- F. Per the Indiana Adult Household Survey Query: Monroe County, 2003:

Reported heavy cigarette use in the past month – Female = 5360
 Male = 7761
 Female age 18-24 = 1015
 Male age 18-24 = 2833

Supportive Data: Year 1 Update:

- A. Tobacco use continues to be an early indicator of future risky behavior.
- B. Current statistics from IPRC (2004) not available.
- C. Monroe County smoking prevalence rate in 2004 – 30.4%
- D. Adult smoking rates has decreased to 27.3% in 2005 (ITPC)
- E. Smoking prevalence in Indiana for 2005 was 27.3%. National smoking prevalence rates are significantly lower at 20.5%
- F. In Indiana, 18 to 24 year olds reported a 39% smoking rate in 2005.
- G. 742 adults participated in tobacco cessation programs in 2005.
- H. 212 high school age youth participated in the TAP/TEG tobacco program in 2005.
- I. TRIP retail inspections indicate an 8.3% sales rate of tobacco products to minors in 2005.

Year 2 Update:

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Final Update:

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Objectives:

- A. Support ordinances that ban second hand smoke in public places.
- B. Support tobacco (smoke and smokeless) prevention efforts targeting youth.
- C. Support tobacco prevention efforts targeting parents.
- D. Support promotion of cessation resources available in our schools and community.

Objectives: Year 1 Update:

- A. Support ordinances that ban second hand smoke in public places.
 - 1. The City of Bloomington's smoking ban for bars went into affect January or 2005.
 - 2. The Monroe County Government expanded their ordinance to ban smoking in all buildings with access to the public, including worksites.
 - 3. The Tobacco Coalition has used some of the settlement dollars to help the restaurant and bar owners make the transition to smoke free.
- B. Support tobacco (smoke and smokeless) prevention efforts targeting youth.
 - 1. Life Skills is taught in all the public schools in our community for 6th, 7th and 8th graders which includes a strong tobacco unit. (Evidence Based Program)
 - 2. Big Brother's Big Sisters First Friends project (Evidence Based Program)
 - 3. Girls Inc. Friendly Peersuasion (Evidence Based Program)
 - 4. Rhino's Youth Center- Alcohol, Tobacco and other drug Free club for all ages
 - 5. Bloomington Housing Authority Prevention Education Program.
 - 6. Bloomington Hospital offers a "Lets Tackle Tobacco" program for 3rd graders in our school system.
 - 7. Social marketing ads developed by high school students are advertised in all 3 public high school student newspapers.
 - 8. TEG (Tobacco Education Group) is court ordered for teen offenders
 - 9. High School Health classes include a speaker from Bloomington Hospital's Respiratory Therapy department to address tobacco issues with teens.
- C. Support tobacco prevention efforts targeting parents.
 - 1. The Tobacco Coalition has used some of the settlement dollars toward social marketing through the newspapers & bulletin boards using local people who have made the decision to quit and to advertise the cessation opportunities.
 - 2. The Monroe County Schools have run articles in the Parents Make A Difference newsletter about the importance they play in role modeling healthy behavior and where to go for cessation resources.
- D. Support promotion of cessation resources available in our schools and community.
 - 1. The Tobacco Coalition has used some of the settlement dollars to offer free cessation classes for businesses that are going smoke-free as well as the general public.
 - 2. TAP (Tobacco Awareness Program), which is a cessation program for teens, is offered in 2 of the 3 larger public high schools and in both the alternative high school and the teen learning center.

Year 2 Update:

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Final Update:

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Goals:

- There will be a reduction in the use of tobacco by teens and adults.

Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

- Tobacco sales to minors 2004 compared to 2005 decreased by 14.4% per TRIP retail inspection reports.
- Comprehensive community smoking ban in place January, 2005.
- Monroe County overall smoking prevalence rate remained the same at 30.4% between 2003 and 2004. This rate is slightly higher than the Indiana state smoking prevalence rate of 29.3%.

Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

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Problem Statement #9 (Prevention PS #3) Marijuana use in our community continues to be above state and national averages.

Supportive Data:

- Monthly marijuana use continues to be above State averages for 9th–12th graders. (Monroe County 24% compared to State 17%). (IPRC 2003)
- Tolerance for marijuana use in this community is extremely high as exhibited by the number of legalization of marijuana groups, letters to the editor and rally's held on or near IU's campus.

Year One Update:

- Monthly marijuana use continues to be above State averages for 9th–12th graders. (Monroe County 24% compared to State 17%). (IPRC 2003). 2004 data not available.
- Treatment episodes across treatment modalities by age and gender for Monroe County: (FSSA Alcohol and Other Drug Social Indicator, Alcohol and Drug Treatment Admission and Episode Data.)

Age	0-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+
Male	8	47	58	44	23	1

Female 1 23 18 14 5 0

Approximately 50% or more of Indiana individuals entering treatment reported marijuana use at admission, versus approximately 33% national clients (2000-2004 SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data System)

- 17.2% of 18-25 year olds reported current marijuana use, both in Indiana and nationally (2002-2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health)
- Prevalence for current use continues to rise: 4.9% national and 4.4% Indiana for 1999-2000 versus 6.1% and 5.6% respectively for 2003-2004 (NSDUH).

Year 1 Update:

- IPRC 2004 data not available. Next survey conducted in 2005-06 school year
- Probation reports that a total of 9,402 drug screens provided for probationers in 2004. 1,664 were positive for drug use, with 1,204 (62%) positive for marijuana.
- 18.9% of youth in grades 9 – 12 (Indiana) reported current marijuana use versus 20.1% (national data, Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System, 2005).

Year 2 Update:**Objectives**

- Support of campaigns that enforce normative education (i.e. majority of teens do not smoke pot).
- Support prevention and education initiatives that target high school age.
- Support prevention and education initiatives that target local young adults (working class, non-college) age.
- Support education for parents on the dangers of marijuana.

Year One Update:

- Life Skills is taught in all the public schools in our community for 6th, 7th and 8th graders. (Evidence Based Program)
- Big Brother's Big Sisters First Friends project (Evidence Based Program)
- Girls Inc. Friendly Peersuasion (Evidence Based Program)
- Bloomington Housing Authority Prevention Education Program
- Healthy alternative activities for teens by Youth In Action
- Mock crash held at South High School this year that included small group discussions before and after the event.
- Middle Way Prevention Programming
- City Parks and Recreation Post Prom initiatives
- Rhino's Youth Center- Drug Free club for all ages.
- County drug court
- City Police Department "Silent Night" Campaign

Goals:

- There will be a decrease in the tolerance and usage of marijuana in our community.

Year 1 Annual Benchmarks

- No determination made regarding the tolerance and usage of marijuana.

Problem Statement #10 (Prevention PS #4): Other drug use such as over the counter, prescription misuse, inhalants, meth, crack, heroin, acid, designer drugs and prescription abuse in our community continues to be above acceptable norms.

Supportive Data:

- Current 10th graders in our community have the highest levels of monthly drug use, which are also higher than State averages. (IPRC 2003)
 - a. Cocaine local rates 2.6% compared to State 1.8%
 - b. Crack local rates 3.1% compared to State 1.2%
 - c. Methcathinone local rates 2% compared to State .07%
 - d. Psychedelics (Acid) local rates 3.8% compared to State 1.8%
- Of all the substance related offenses the Department received on probation in 2002, 17% were specifically for drugs other than alcohol. ((Monroe County Probation Report 2002).
- For Juveniles placed on probation for a substance-related offense, 35% were for drugs other than alcohol. (Monroe County Probation Report 2002).
- Monroe County has continued to have an increase drug related deaths with an average of 3 or 4 and a peak of 10 in 2003.

Year One Update:

- Treatment episodes across treatment modalities by age and gender for Monroe County in 2004 (FSSA Alcohol and Other Drug Social Indicator, Alcohol and Drug Treatment Admission and Episode Data.)

Age	0-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+
Male	8	47	58	44	23	1
Female	1	23	18	14	5	0

- Prescription pain reliever use for non-medical purposes used by 18-25 year olds in Indiana was estimated at 14.4%. National rates were estimated at 11.95% (NSDUH, 2004).
- Substance abuse treatment reports on benzodiazepine abuse in Indiana at 3.7% in 2004 compared to 2.2% national rates (Treatment Episode Data System, 2004).
- Meth use report for 9 – 12 graders in Indiana indicated 7.0% having used meth one or more times in their lifetime, compared to 6.2% national rates.
- Probation reports that 9,402 drug screens provided by probationers. Of these, 1,937 were tested positive for drug use in 2004.
- IPRC survey material not available for 2004.
- 56% of all adults and 33% of all juveniles placed on probation in Monroe County, Indiana in the year 2004, committed a substance related offense.
- Of the more than 9,402 drug screens administered by the Monroe County Probation Department in 2004 to monitor compliances, 1,664 showed positive for continued substance use.

- 28% of the positive drug tests were on offenders under the age of 18.
- According to data provided by the Monroe County Correctional Center for 2004, more than 75-80% of incarcerated offenders have substance abuse issues.

Objectives:

- Support of campaigns that enforce normative education (i.e. it is NOT the norm to drop acid, etc).
- Support prevention and education initiatives particularly at high school age
- Support prevention and education initiatives that target local young adults (working class, non-college)
- Support prevention and education initiatives that target retirement population for prescription abuse (particularly mixing medication with alcohol).
- Support education for parents on the dangers of prescription abuse.

Year One Update:

- Life Skills is taught in all the public schools in our community for 6th, 7th and 8th graders. (Evidence Based Program)
- Big Brother's Big Sisters First Friends project (Evidence Based Program)
- Bloomington Housing Authority Prevention Education Program.
- Girls Inc. Friendly Persuasion (Evidence Based Program)
- Healthy alternative activities for teens by Youth In Action
- Middle Way Prevention Programming
- City Parks and Recreation Post Prom initiatives
- Indiana State Police Impaired Vision Goggles
- Rhino's Youth Center- Alcohol, Tobacco and other drug Free club for all ages.
- County drug court
- City Police Department "Silent Night" Campaign

Goals:

- There will be a reduction in the use of methcathinone ("cat"), methamphetamine ("meth" or "crank") methadone, crack and acid.

Year 1: Annual Benchmarks

- No determination made regarding the reduction of use of specific drugs.

Please attach the County's Fiscal Report for review!

Next Annual Update Due: March, 2007

Next Comprehensive Community Plan Due: March 2008

Date of Community Consultant Review: August 2006

Disclaimer:

You agree that the information provided within this Plan is subject to the following Terms and Conditions. These Terms and Conditions may be modified at any time and from time to time; the date of the most recent changes or revisions will be established by the Commission and sent electronically to all Local Coordinating Councils.

Terms and Conditions:

The information and data provided is presented as factual and accurate. I hereby acknowledge that I can be asked to submit proper documentation regarding the data submitted within the Plan. Failure to do so could result in a "denied approval" by the Commission under IC 5-2-6-16.

The Local Drug Free Communities Fund must be spent according to the goals identified within the plan. I hereby acknowledge that I can be asked to submit proper documentation regarding funds that are collected, allocated, and disbursed within the county. Failure to do so could result in a "denied approval" by the Commission under IC 5-2-6-16.

Initials:

CARES 2005		2005	2005
Category	Program Name	Request	\$ Funded
Justice	Indiana University PD: In-Car Video	6440.00	6440.00
	Stinesville PD: Video Watch Program	9000.00	6440.00
	MC Probation: Impaired Driving Impact Panel	870.00	870.00
	MC Probation: Drug Treatment Court Urine Drug Screen	4620.00	4620.00
	Ellettsville PD: Operation P.B.T.	2802.00	2102.00
	Mental Health Alliance: Jail Diversion	7500.00	2126.50
	Family Services Association of MC: Families In Transitions	4387.00	2126.50
	CARES		2000.00
		35619.00	26725.00
Treatment	Amethyst House: Men's Program	14000.00	10500.00
	Amethyst House: Women's Program	13525.00	10144.00
	Center for Behavioral Health: Recovery House	16000.00	12000.00
	Center for Women's Ministries: Corrections Outreach Program	2599.75	1290.00
	New Leaf, Inc.: Life Effectivness Training	10000.00	0.00
	Mental Health Alliance: Jail Diversion	7500.00	2850.00
	CARES		2000.00
		63624.75	38784.00
Prevention	Family Services Association of MC: Families In Transitions	4387.00	1500.00
	Big Brothers Big Sisters: One to One At Risk Teens	7878.00	7000.00
	Middle Way House: Building Healthy Relationships	6000.00	4000.00
	Girls Inc.: Girls' Weekend Retreat	2500.00	1250.00
	Rhino's Youth Center	15000.00	10000.00
	IU ADIC: Peers Making Progress	8600.50	3000.00
	Bloomington Playwrights Project: Touring Plays	2193.75	1000.00
	Bloomington Housing Authority: Wonder Lab Prevention & Education Program	2850.00	1500.00
	MCCSC: Life Skills Promotional Materials	5000.00	5000.00
	Youth-network of MC: Youth in Action	6300.00	1000.00
	CARES		2000.00
		60709.25	37250.00

Requested	159953	102759
Allocation		104901

Allocation Remaining		\$2,142
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		<u>2006 CARES Allocations</u>		
Category	Rating	Program Name	Request	Funding
J	2.2	Impaired Driving Panel- MC Probation	\$1, 160	-0-
J	3.8	Drug treatment court urine drug screens- MC Probation	\$4,620	4509.85
J	4.5	IUPD PBT- IUPD	\$901	900.00
J	3.3	In-Car Video Camera- IUPD	\$10,040	5000.00
J	3.4	HH Radar- Stinesville Police Dept	\$1,500	1500.00
J	3.3	EPD- Operation PBT	\$5,940	3000.00
J	3.4	In Car Digital Video - BPD	\$19,980	5000.00
J	2.7	Video on Patrol- MC Sheriff Dept	\$24,975	-0-
J	3.6	Community Corrections Alcohol Testing – MC Community Corrections	\$2,082	1957.00
T	3.3	MHA- Jail Diversion	\$9,691	3800.00
J T	1.4	Inmate Transition Program – New Leaf	\$20,000	-0-
T	3.0	Women of Hope- Center for Women's Ministries	\$3560.25	1000.00
P	2.9	Families In Transitions - FSA of MC	\$10,509	1750.00
T	4.3	Amethyst House Men's Program	\$17,500	9333.00
T	4.4	Amethyst House Women's Program	\$15,500	9333.00
T	4.3	Recovery House- CBH	\$16,000	9334.00
T	1.6	Recovery Support Group- BH Positive Link	\$2,000	-0-
T	2.4	Nicotine Replacement Therapy – BH Tobacco Prevention and Cessation	\$9,000	-0-
P	1.7	Let's Tackle Tobacco- BH Respiratory Therapy	\$5,033	-0-
P	3.3	Youth in Action- Youthnetwork of MC	\$5,600	1960.00

P	2.4	Un Futuro Saludable- Safe and Civil City	\$6,300	500.00
P	2.8	Stepping Stones	\$5,659	750.00
P	3.9	Community based One to One Program - BBBS	\$8,100	5000.00
P	3.5	Building Healthy Relationships- Middle Way House	\$10,000	5000.00
P	3.9	Rhino's Youth Center	\$15,000	9000.00
P	3.1	IU ADIC Peers Making Progress	\$7494.50	2623.08
P	3.1	Life Skills Workbooks- MCCSC	\$5,000	4782.46
P	2.0	Parents Make the Difference - MCCSC	\$4,140	-0-
P	1.6	ATE Assessment- MCCSC	\$4,500	-0-
P	3.2	Boys and Girls Club of Bloomington	\$13,010	2435.00
P	1.8	HS Post Prom Activities- MC Parks and Rec	\$2,400	-0-